

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASHEVILLE DIVISION  
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 2:08-cr-00036-MR-DLH-2**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )  
Plaintiff, )  
vs. )                           ORDER  
DEWAYNE MITCHELL LITTLEJOHN, )  
Defendant. )  
\_\_\_\_\_  
)**

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on the Defendant’s “Request for Review of Restitution Order” [Doc. 134]. The Government opposes the Defendant’s motion. [Doc. 135].

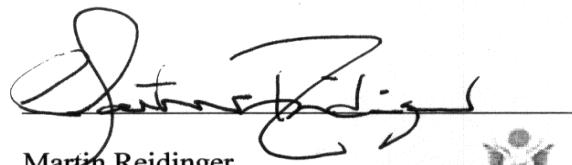
In his motion, the Defendant challenges the Bureau of Prisons’ ability to “take” restitution payments from him through the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program (IFRP). [Doc. 134]. The Defendant’s argument is premised on his contention that the Judgment only orders payment of restitution to commence 60 days after his release from imprisonment. [Id. at 1]. Therefore, the Defendant’s argument goes, the Bureau of Prisons has no ability to require restitution payments from the Defendant while he is incarcerated. Contrary to the Defendant’s argument, however, the Judgment

entered in this case *does* require the payment of restitution to begin immediately. [See Doc. 77 at 5]. The Defendant's contention that he cannot be required to make restitution payments through the IFRP is simply erroneous.

In any event, the Defendant cannot challenge his IFRP obligations here. The Bureau of Prisons has the authority to place the Defendant in the IFRP based on the wording contained in the Criminal Judgment. See United States v. Watkins, 161 F. App'x 337, 337 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006); Bramson v. Winn, 136 F. App'x 380, 381 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2005). Before seeking relief from any court regarding obligations under the IFRP, a defendant must exhaust all administrative remedies through the Bureau of Prisons. McGhee v. Clark, 166 F.3d 884, 887 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999). Once all administrative remedies have been exhausted, a defendant may challenge such payments only by filing the appropriate pleading in the district court located in the district of confinement, not the sentencing court. See Moore v. Olson, 368 F.3d 757, 759 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004); Matheny v. Morrison, 307 F.3d 709, 711-12 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002).

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that the Defendant's "Request for Review of Restitution Order" [Doc. 134] is **DENIED**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**



Martin Reidinger  
United States District Judge

